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PRESERVING THE PAST FOR THE FUTURE

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Project: Longtown Tract

Project Sponsor: Brickyard-Longtown, LLC

Agency and Permit Number: U.S. Army Corp of Engineers

Project Location: Northern Richland County, south of the city of Blythewood, South Carolina (Figure 1).

Field Personnel: Tom Covington and Nicole Southerland

Date of Survey: June 16, 2003

Objective: To obtain initial historical research that will assist in better understanding the types of historic sites present on the tract; to evaluate land use activities and their potential affects on archaeological sites; and to identify the areas of the tract that have the highest probability of producing archaeological and/or historical sites.

Survey Description: The 1,000 acre tract was divided into four areas: (1) the eastern portion, cradled between two extensions of Roberts Branch; (2) the northern portion, north of Roberts Branch; (3) the western portion of the tract located along a railroad line; (4) the southern portion, south of Roberts Branch. The entire western boundary of the tract runs along the Norfolk Southern Railroad. The four areas are shown in Figure 2.

Several historic maps were referred to before beginning the field reconnaissance. These maps include:

1. Mills' *Atlas* of 1825 (Figure 3)
2. *Map of Richland County, South Carolina* (1897) by M.L. Brasswell (Figure 4)
3. *Map of Richland County, South Carolina* (1915) B J.C. Covington and T.C. Hamby
4. Richland County Soil Survey of 1916 (Figure 5)
5. *New Map of Richland County, South Carolina* (1929) B Interstate Survey Co., J.C. Covington (Figure 6)
6. *Reconnaissance Erosion Survey of the State of South Carolina* of 1934 B M.W. Lowry
7. *Richland County General Highway and Transportation Map* of 1939, 1943, and 1951 (Figure 7).
8. Aerial photographs from 1938-9, 1943, 1951, 1955, and 1966

In addition, we consulted a 2002 historical and architectural survey of Upper Richland County to see if any structures were currently located within the tract boundaries (Martin et al. 2002).



The Killian community, located south of the project area, was briefly researched and according to one source was named for a family who lived in a "great mansion across the railroad" (Neuffer 1981). The 1897 map (see Figure 4) is the earliest map found with this name shown.

Most of the tract appears to have been divided into small family farms each with a small nucleated settlement and a relatively small area of cleared land, generally situated on the most level area of their property. IBM purchased the property, which contained 44 parcels and approximately 1,609 acres, in 1985. Brickyard-Longtown, LLC purchased 1,000 of those acres (Table 1 shows the owners of the parcels purchased by Brickyard-Longtown, LLC).

When the property was acquired by IBM their representatives indicate that all standing sites on the property were leveled and all debris were removed. This intentional, and focused, demolition of historic sites is likely to have affected the integrity of archaeological remains.

During the field survey, sections of the roads in each area were walked, the ridge tops were examined, and samples of areas with surface visibility were also investigated. In addition, structures shown on historic maps were relocated and their GPS coordinates noted.

Figure 8 reveals that the project is situated in an area that is being rapidly developed. Existing developments to the north include Winslow, The Highlands, The Summit, and Spring Valley. Commercial development has also occurred including Publix, Food Lion, and Piggly Wiggly. Undeveloped land today is found only to the south and to the east of the tract.

According to the soil survey for Richland County (Lawrence 1978) the tract consists of higher elevations of moderately well drained to well drained soils and lower elevations along the creek of very poorly drained soils. The upper elevations include Pelion loamy sands, Lakeland sands, Fuquay sands, and Blanton sands, while the lower elevations are almost exclusively Johnston loams. A 1934 study of erosion for South Carolina shows that this portion of Richland County have had losses up to 25% of the A horizon. This would have truncated archaeological sites. We can also expect erosion to be greater in areas where logging has taken place, where there has been extensive agriculture, and in sloped areas where there was an absence of vegetation.

The majority of the tract is planted in a mixed pine and hardwood forest with various scrub vegetation (Figure 9). Even with this vegetation, which tends to produce significant amounts of humus, much of the tract had at least a 50% surface visibility. In addition, several logging roads and currently constructed roadways (Figure 10) for the proposed neighborhood provided 100% visibility. Areas next to the creek tended to be thick in vegetation with almost no surface visibility. These areas, however, are outside of the development limits.

Results: A background check at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History GIS revealed no historic structures within the tract boundaries; however, two structures (4803 and 4810) were identified within 0.5 mile of the property (Figure 11). Structure 4803 is the ca. 1920 Killian School and Structure 4810 is a ca. 1925 house. Both structures were determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places according to the GIS.

Investigations at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology revealed no previously identified sites within the project tract, but ten sites were identified within a 0.5 mile radius of the tract (Figure 11). Site 38RD146 is an Early Woodland lithic scatter and nineteenth century scatter, 38RD147 is an Early to Middle Archaic lithic scatter and late eighteenth to twentieth century scatter, 38RD148 is an Early to Middle Archaic lithic scatter, 38RD1050 is a prehistoric lithic scatter and twentieth century scatter, 38RD1051 is a late nineteenth to early twentieth century domestic scatter, 38RD1052 is a

late nineteenth to early twentieth domestic scatter, 38RD1053 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter and a mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century scatter, 38RD1055 is a Late Archaic lithic scatter and late nineteenth to early twentieth century domestic scatter, 38RD1056 is a late nineteenth to early twentieth century house and store site, and 38RD1078 is a late nineteenth to early twentieth century domestic site. Two of these sites, 38RD146 and 147, (identified in 1977 by Goodyear) have an undetermined eligibility status, while the remaining eight sites (identified between 1993 and 1996) have been determined not eligible for the National Register. This suggests that the bulk of sites in the project area have been heavily affected by logging and soil erosion (as previously discussed).

A closer investigation of the historic maps gathered revealed that maps 1 and 5 do not show any structures within the project tract. Map 2 reveals three names, Rason, Hawley, and McCabe that appear to be within the project boundaries, although the road system has been extensively altered since 1897 (see Figure 4). Map 3, which was too large for copies to be made, revealed the names P.H. Thornton, Wilson, R.J. Rabon, L. Rason, and at least two additional structures with no names given. Map 7, which included three years worth of Highway and Transportation maps, revealed the same structures on all three versions (see Figure 7). Map 4 also reveals some additional structures on the survey tract (see Figure 5). Figure 12 shows the approximate location of structures according to the historic maps.

Available aerials of the project area were examined and from 1938 through 1966 all the roadways were present and generally clear on the tract. In 1938, all four areas of the tract showed some open cultivation, mainly around existing structures. Area 1 had some wooded areas, although they tended to be sparse. By 1943, not all structures were clear due to second growth woods, although the location of the structures shown in the 1938 aerial were clear and cultivated. By 1951, Areas 1 and 4 were fully wooded and Areas 2 and 3 were wooded with small cultivated areas around the structures. However, the structures in Area 2 had trees surrounding them, so it is unclear if the structure was still intact. In 1966, the roadways, as previously mentioned, were still visible, but almost the entire tract was wooded, so no structures were visible. Area 2 still had some yard areas defined and Area 3 had sparse woods around the structure area, however, only in the 1938 aerial can these structures be definitively identified.

The examination of surface archaeological and architectural sites revealed several resources. Surface evidence of almost every structure shown on the historic maps was found (mainly in Areas 1 and 2), in addition, a family cemetery is located on the property (Area 1). At least one domestic site was found which was not shown on any maps (Area 1). At least two prehistoric scatters were identified, although these sites were very sparse (Areas 1 and 2 along the creek). Figure 13 shows the location of sites located during the field reconnaissance.

Extensive logging has occurred in the project area down the side slopes to the wetland boundary that would reduce the integrity of any of the sites found. In other words, there are no areas anticipated for development that have not been subjected to logging. The two prehistoric sites located were very sparse, so it is unlikely that a significant prehistoric site will be found. All of the ridge tops within the project area were examined and no significant prehistoric artifacts were found although these areas exhibit extensive erosion. In addition, the previous prehistoric sites found in the area surrounding the project tract have all been determined not eligible for the National Register, so there is little evidence that an undisturbed settlement will be found.

As for farmstead remains, almost all appear to be twentieth century structures with no significant characteristics that would make them eligible for the National Register. Although some of these structures had a relatively long occupational span (1919-1951), the artifacts viewed on the surface were common and logging had displaced many of the artifacts so no distinct piles were found. Even the cemetery (Area 1) is modern, dating from 1920 to 1959, and is likely eligible for the National Register only for its archaeological or biocultural resources (Figure 14). The exception may be a structure found in Area

1 that was not found on any historic maps.

This structure would have been located on probably the highest point on the entire survey tract (Figure 15). Many bricks were found, several which were stamped KILLIAN. In a South Carolina Handbook from 1907, the Killian Fire Brick Company is recorded and it was in operation until at least 1915 (see The State Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Immigration 1907:143 and Department of Agriculture Commerce and Industries 1915:118).

One structure was shown to have been located in Area 3, but access to this portion of the site was limited, so it is unknown whether surface features remain of the building. Given the slopes in this area, it is unlikely that additional structures will be found.

In Area 4, some areas with sparse amounts of whiteware were found, but no distinct clusters of artifacts. Only one structure shown on 1938 to 1951 maps was shown to be in the area. The roadway that runs through Area 4 is located on a ridge top and no prehistoric remains were found. It is unlikely that any significant remains will be found in this area.

Summary: All four areas, according to historic maps, contained structures. Although most of these structures' remains were located during the field reconnaissance, logging had dispersed many of the artifacts and these artifacts did not appear to be distinctive enough to differentiate between sites. Almost all the sites were located along the logging roads, which generally run along the ridge tops and highest points of the tract.

Although several previously identified architectural structures were found within 0.5 mile of the project tract, the school (4803) has since been moved to another location. Given that a comprehensive survey of this portion of Richland County has just been completed (Martin et al. 2002) it is unlikely that additional architectural structures will be found surrounding the project tract. Moreover the area east of the tract has already been extensively developed with neighborhoods and commercial properties, while the area west of the tract has several industrial sites. The development of this 1,000 acre site is unlikely to cause any additional impact beyond what has already been created.

Archaeological sites have been identified in the project tract during this brief cultural resource assessment. The prehistoric sites, however, have been limited to ridges and other upland areas where erosion is significant and all remains are on the surface. The extant soils (i.e., history of heavy erosion), combined with historic data (i.e., multiple periods of cultivation and silvaculture, culminating in the activities of IBM), indicate that there is little potential for any buried prehistoric remains in the upland or side slope areas. The historic sites are well documented by a variety of historic maps and aerial photographs for the project area. These sites have likewise been heavily impacted by the initial development activities of IBM in 1985. Given this background information and the conditions observed during the cultural resource assessment it is unlikely that any intact remains will be identified. Consequently, we are of the opinion that while sites will be found on the 1,000 acre tract, it is unlikely that they will make significant contributions to our understanding of either history or prehistory. As a result, we do not believe that an intensive survey (utilizing shovel testing at 100 foot intervals across the entire property) is either cost-effective or warranted.

We believe that the tract should be subjected to a pedestrian surface survey at 100-foot intervals where surface visibility is at least 50%. When sites are found, they should be subjected to shovel testing at 50-foot intervals on the cardinal directions in order to evaluate sub-surface remains and site integrity. If remains are found in secure contexts, additional testing should be conducted (consisting of 3-foot units) to allow a determination of National Register eligibility.

We understand that there are some lowland areas where the SHPO is concerned that logging may have been less severe and that buried sites may exist. We believe that these topographic settings should be more clearly defined by the SHPO to allow evaluation of (1) whether they will be affected by the proposed development and (2) if affected, whether they exhibit characteristics of reduced silvacultural activity. Those that have a reasonable potential for buried deposits should be identified on development mapping and subjected to conventional shovel testing at 100-foot intervals.

Department of Agriculture Commerce and Industries

1915 *Year Book of South Carolina*. Gonzales & Bryan, State Printers, Columbia.

Lawrence, Carl B.

1978 *Soil Survey of Richland County, South Carolina*. U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service, Washington D.C.

Martin, Jennifer F., Nicholas G. Theos, and Sarah A. Woodard

2002 *Upper Richland County, South Carolina Historical and Architectural Inventory*. Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Neuffer, Claude Henry, editor

1981 *Names in South Carolina* 28:9. The Reprint Company, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

The State Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Immigration

1907 *Handbook of South Carolina: Resources, Institutions and Industries of The State*. The State Company, Columbia.

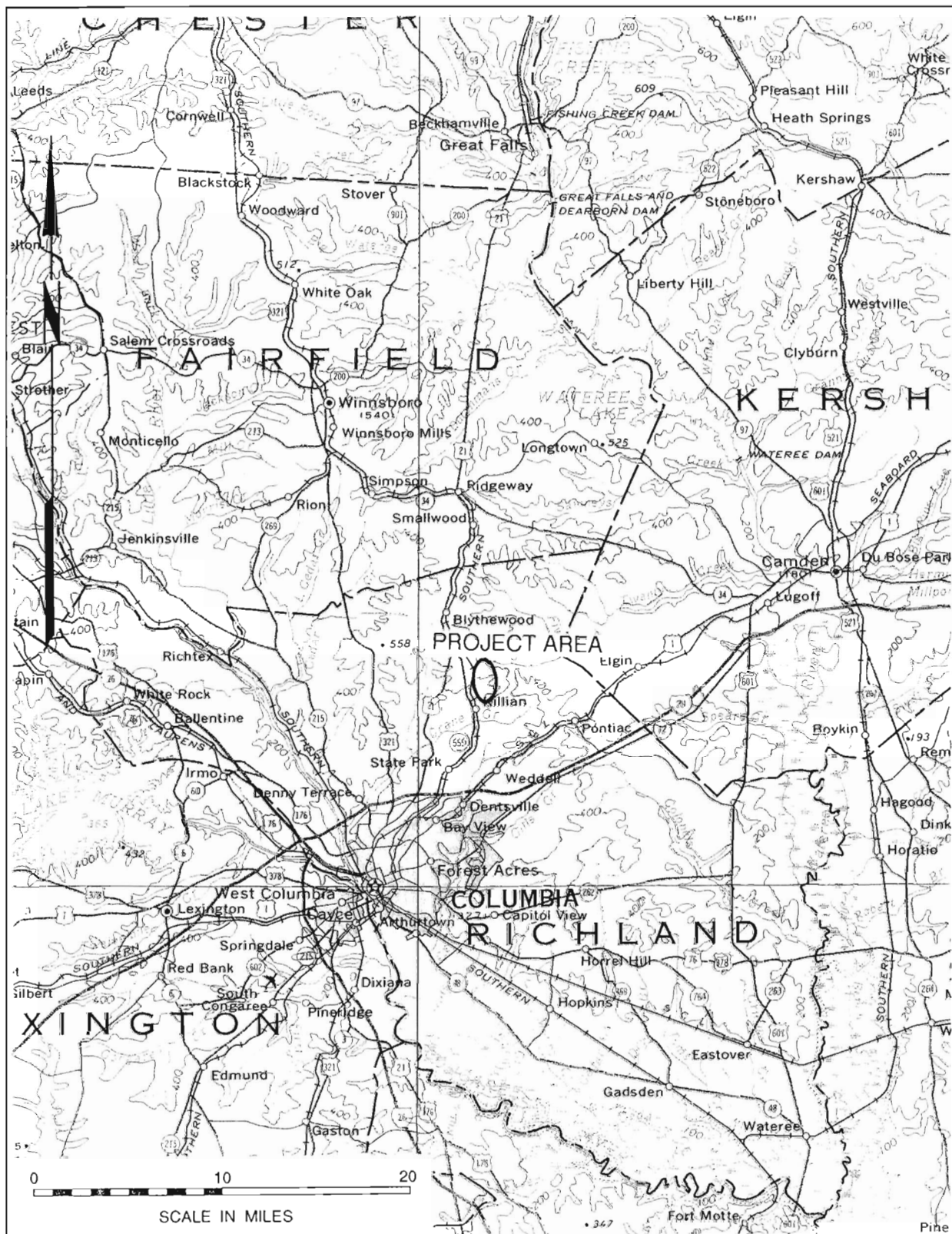


Figure 1. Project vicinity in Richland County (basemap is USGS South Carolina 1:500,000).



Figure 14. View of cemetery located within the project boundaries.

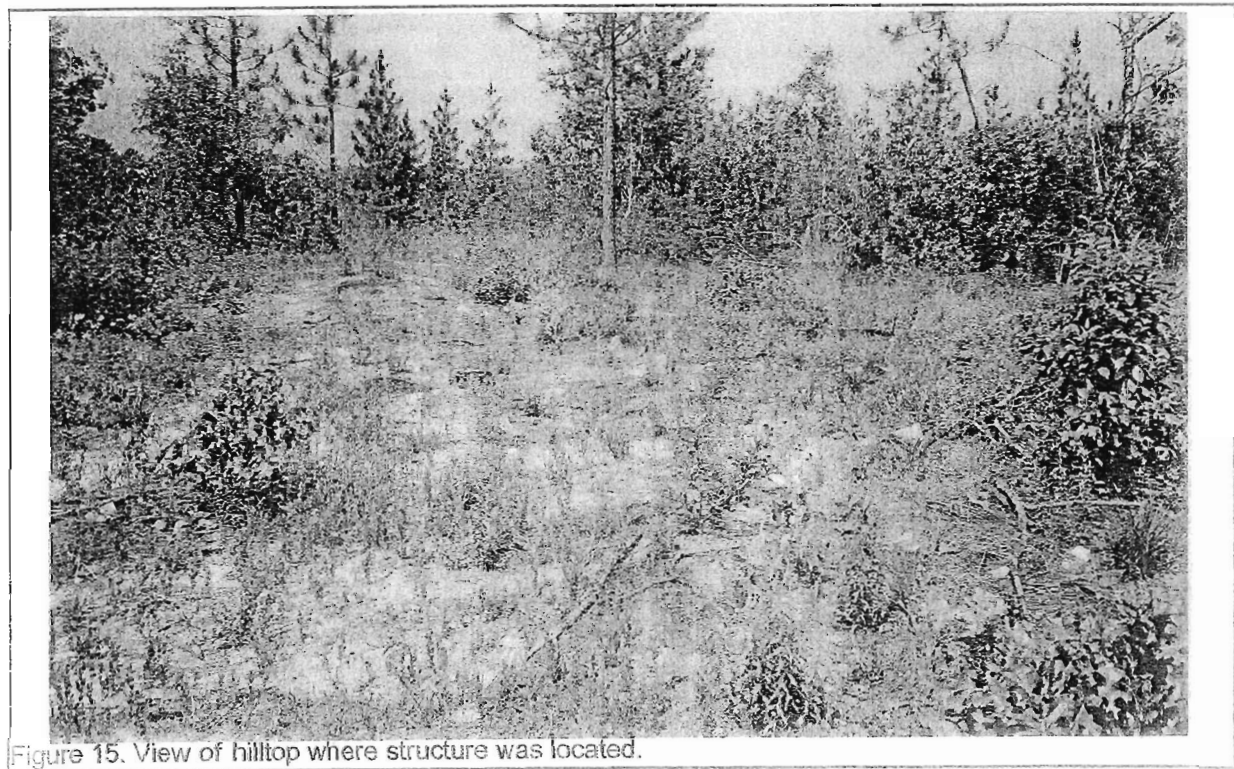


Figure 15. View of hilltop where structure was located.

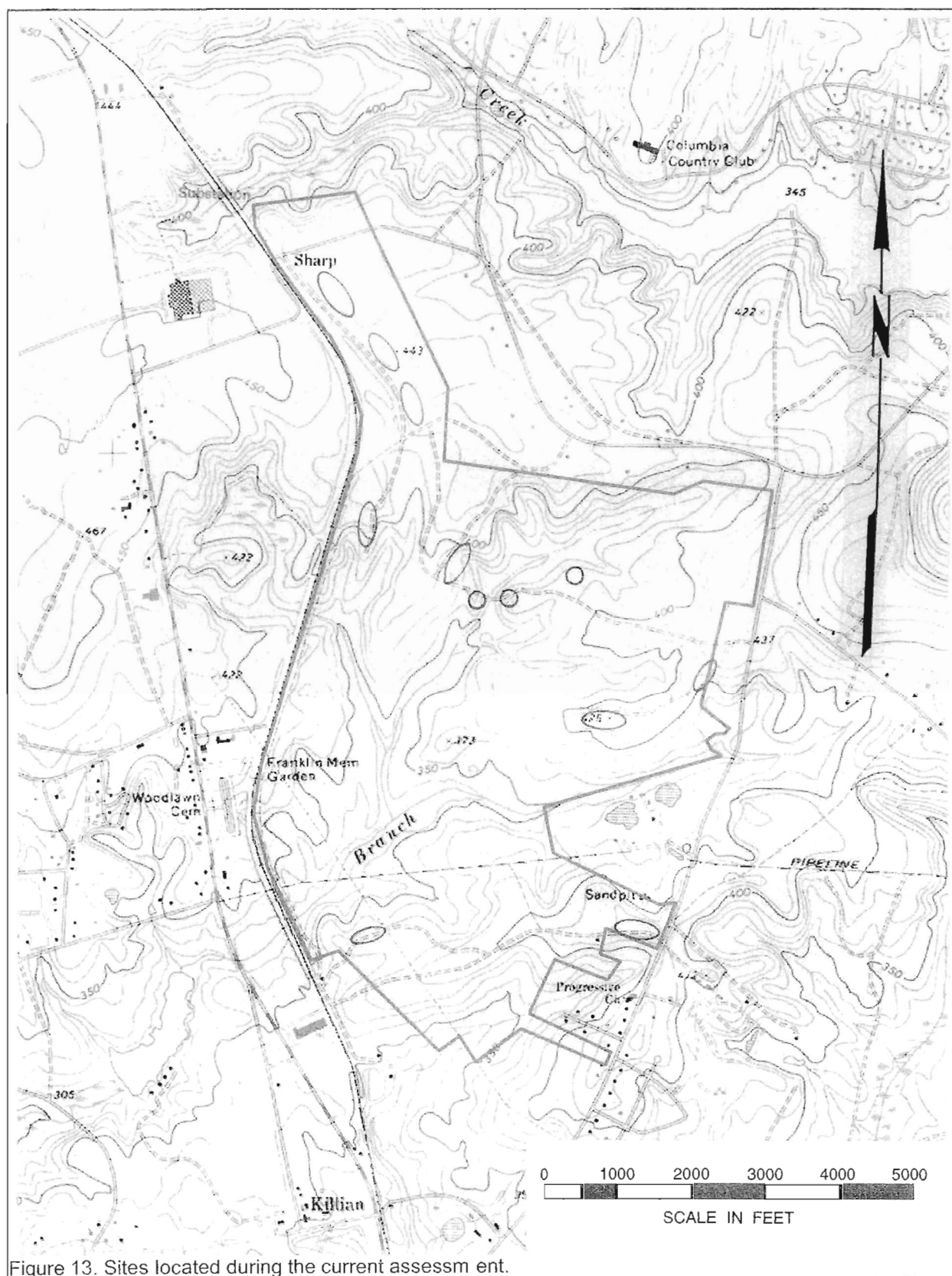


Figure 13. Sites located during the current assessment.

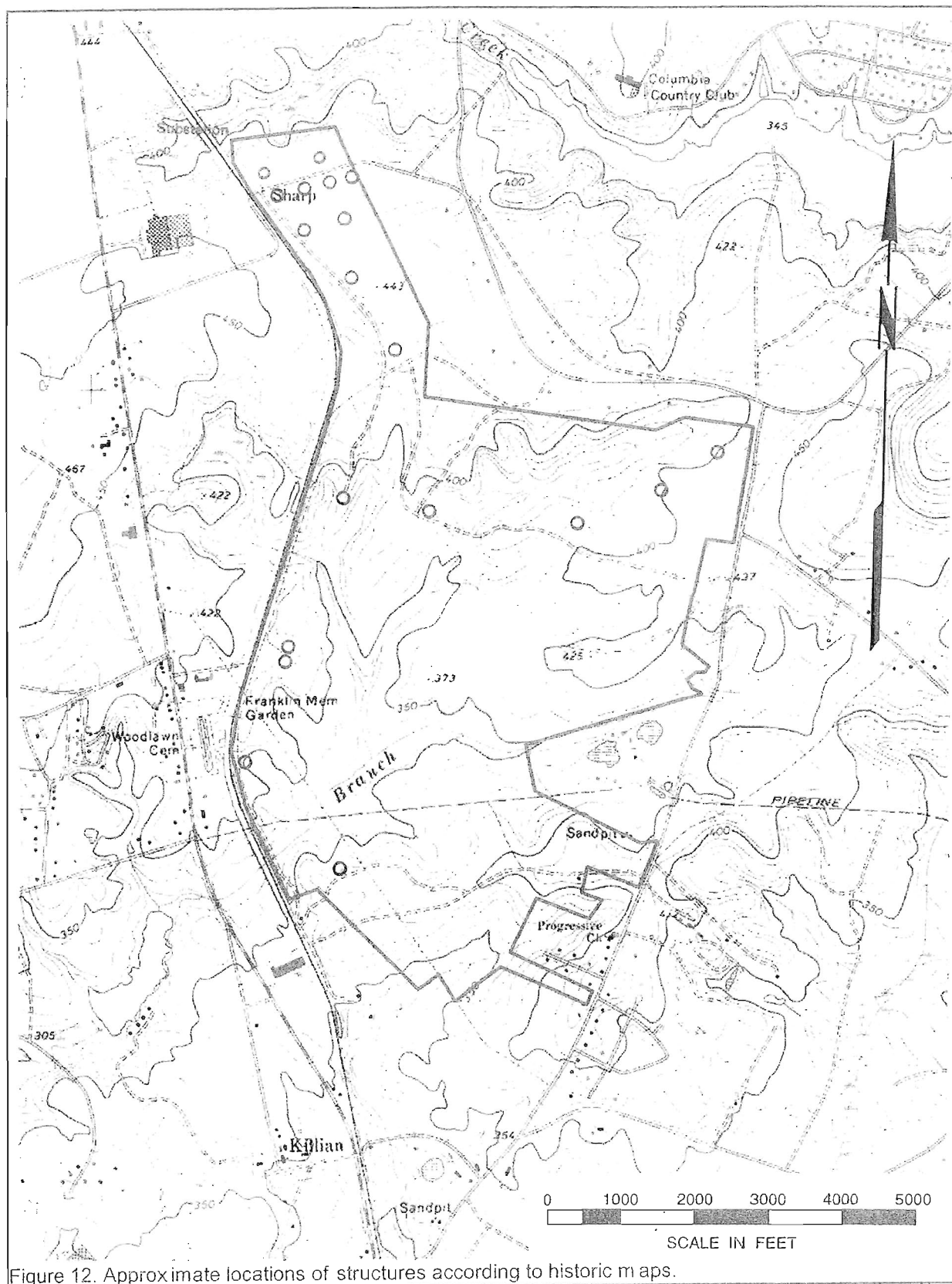


Figure 12. Approximate locations of structures according to historic maps.

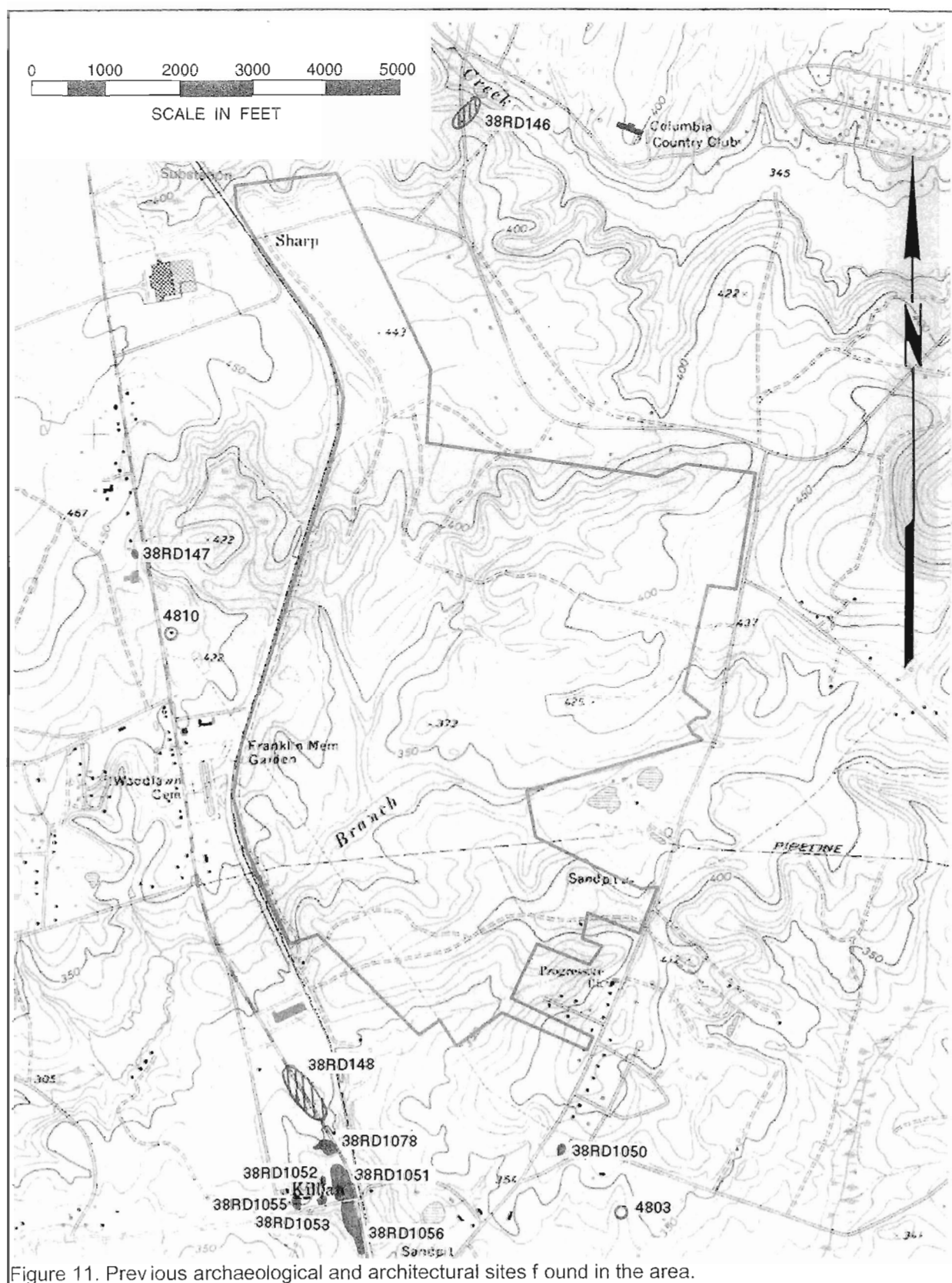


Figure 11. Previous archaeological and architectural sites found in the area.



Figure 8. Aerial photograph showing development surrounding the tract.

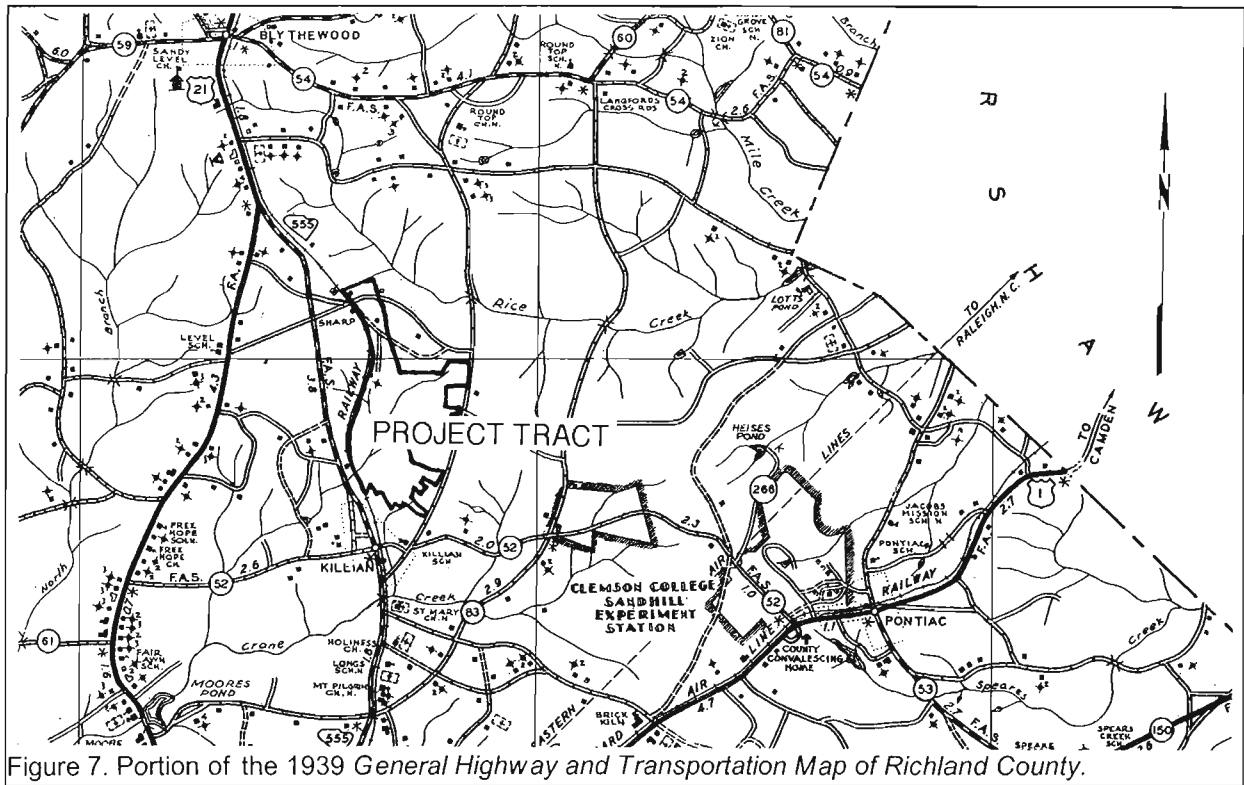


Figure 7. Portion of the 1939 General Highway and Transportation Map of Richland County.

Table 1. Grantors of property attained by Mungo.

Grantors	Deed Book	Page
Roy Turbyfill	D766	974
Fairways Development General Partnership	D733	867
Daniel Bruce Davis	D776	249
Frances L. Brown	D776	253
Tommy Brown	D775	256
W. Conroy Wilson	D781	533
Elizabeth Wallace	D782	650
Pansy Louise Jackson	D798	628
Joe E. Cleveland	D798	946
Mary C. Del Priore	D798	950
John A. Cleveland	D798	954
Nexsen, Pruet, Jacobs Y Pollard	D817	53
W. Vincent Barber	D817	53

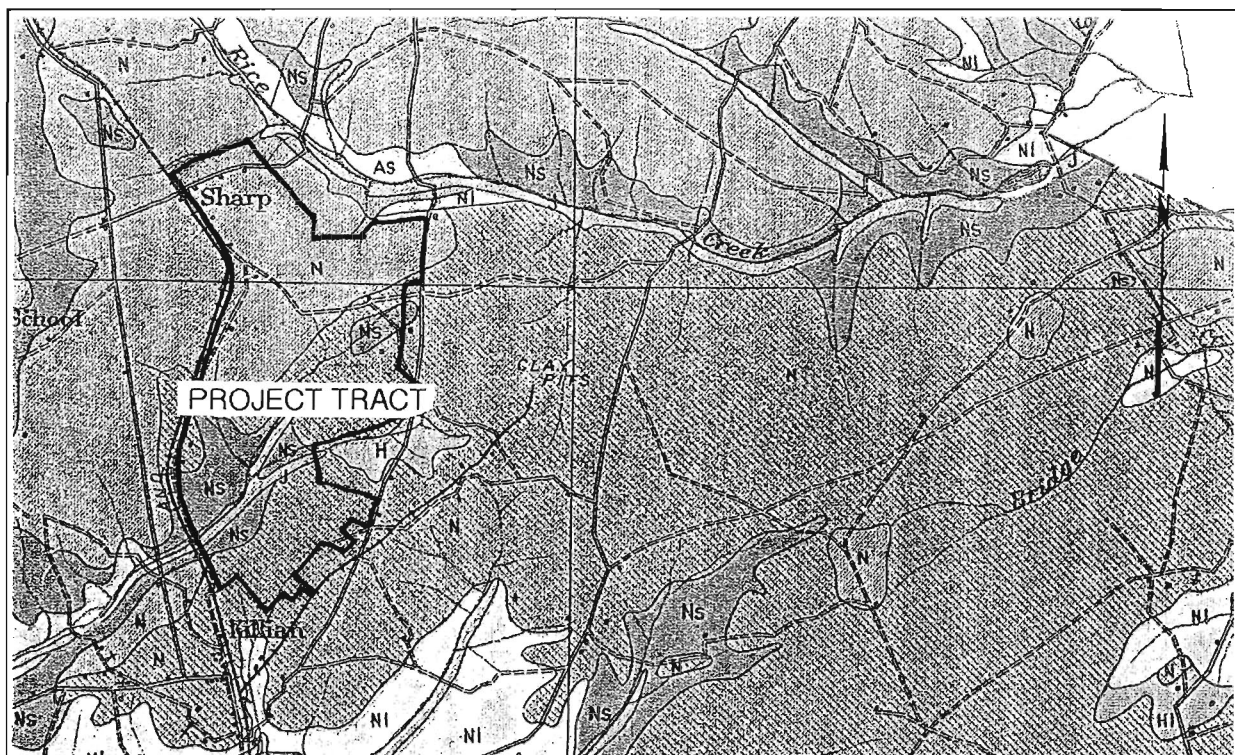


Figure 5. Portion of the 1916 Richland County Soil Survey showing the project tract.

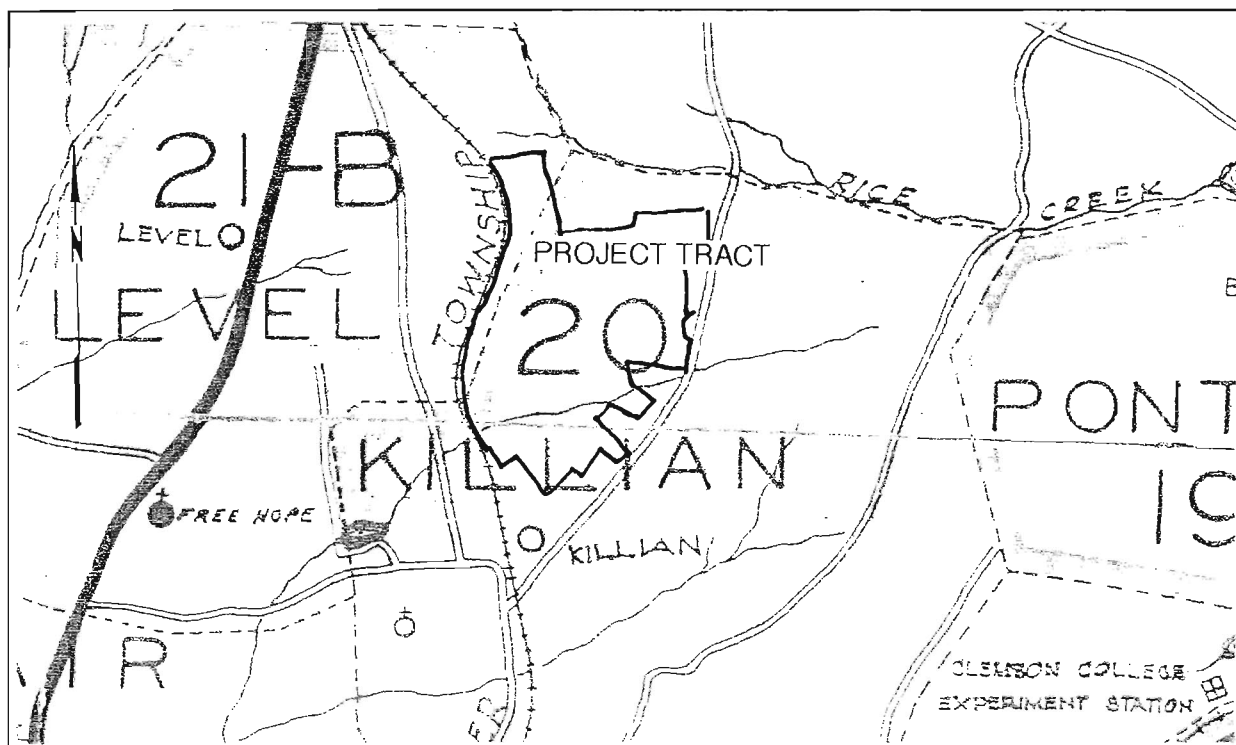


Figure 6. Portion of the 1929 New Map of Richland County, South Carolina showing the project tract.

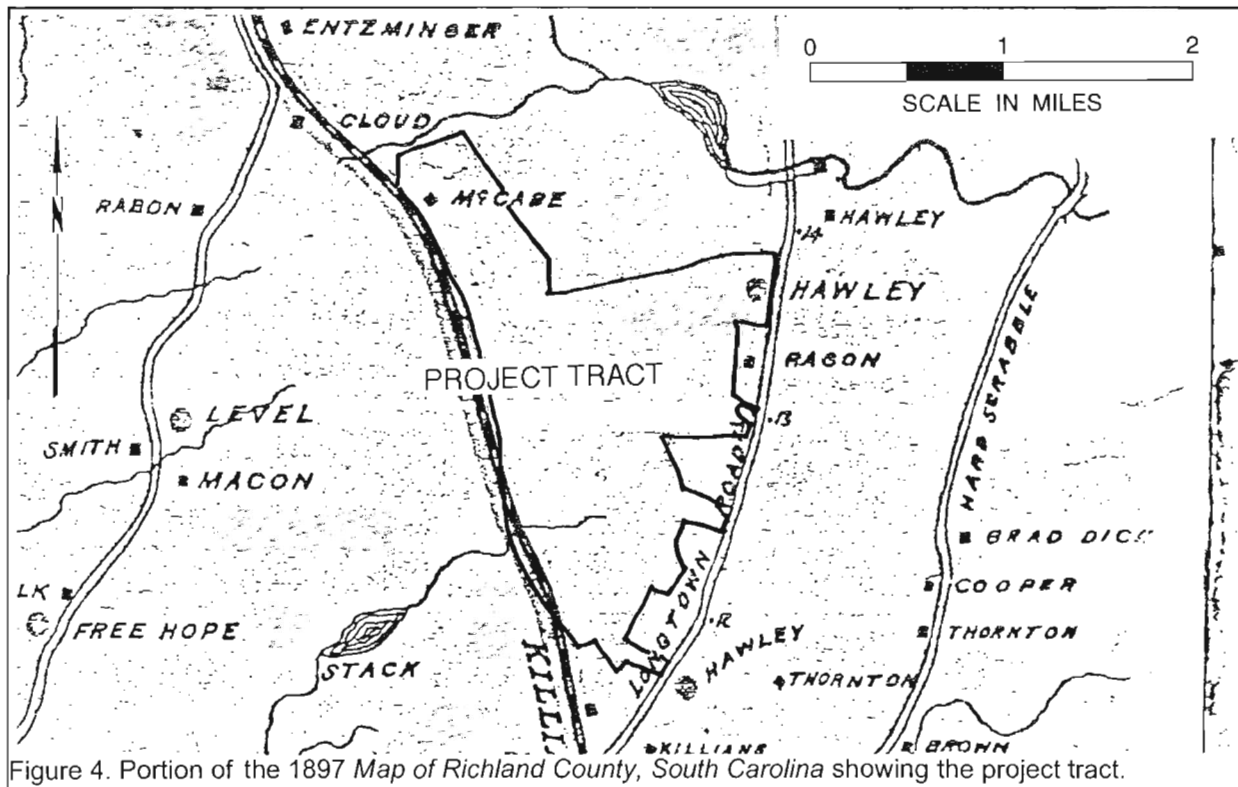
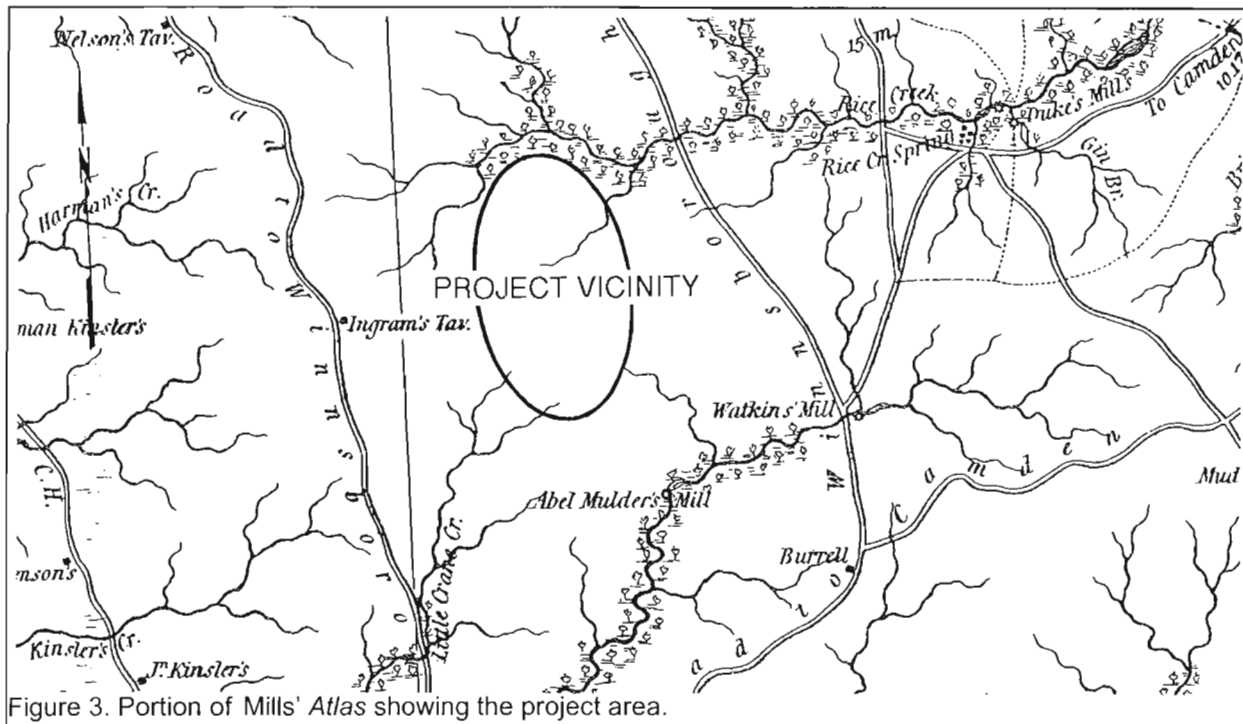




Figure 9. View of mixed pines and hardwoods on the tract.



Figure 10. View of one of the roadways within the tract boundaries.